



BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1967



By

A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor J. Collins

Vice-Chairman : Councillor G. Dale

Councillor J. L. Booth	Councillor Mrs. E. G. Redfern
Councillor A. Buck	Councillor J. A. Rutland
Councillor D. W. Coulson	Councillor H. Scrimshaw, J.P.
Councillor W. Hyatt	Councillor G. Smith
Councillor H. Hubbard	Councillor H. Squires
Councillor S. James	Councillor J. W. Wass
Councillor L. McCormack	Councillor L. A. Wheatcroft
Councillor J. J. Mugglestone	Councillor J. H. Wilson

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield.

(Tel. Mansfield 27561)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

ROBERT CLARKSON (a) (b)

District Public Health Inspector :

JAMES A. YOUNG (a) (b)

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

GEOFFREY G. EITE (a)

ARTHUR T. SINGLETON (a) (b) (c)

STANLEY H. PRICE (a) (b)

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Diploma of the Royal Society of Health in Smoke Inspection.

PREFACE

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Once more it is my privilege and pleasure to submit my Annual Report for your consideration. As always, I hope you will find the Report to be of interest.

I am sorry to report that the births and birth rate have been lower this year. Also, I am sorry to see the infantile mortality rate rising slightly. Our infant death rate figures are poorer than the national ones but, fortunately, the difference is very slight. At the other end of the scale our death rate is slightly higher than the national rate. But in fact the death rate and the total number of deaths for this year are less than last year.

Once more I wish to record my thanks to you as a Committee for your help and encouragement throughout the year. In addition I wish to thank the staff of Blackwell R.D.C. for their help and consideration.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

'Dale Close',
100 Chesterfield Road South,
Mansfield.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

During the first three months of 1967 some general practitioners continued to notify home accidents to me. Unfortunately there have been no further notifications since the end of March and it looks as though this voluntary notification has ended. I am sorry about this because home accidents are important as a cause of many deaths and countless injuries. Still, we must be grateful to those doctors who have taken the trouble to notify home accidents to us.

Below, I analyse those accidents notified in the first quarter of 1967.

Number notified 20.

Degree of Injury

	Trivial	Moderate	Severe
	1	15	4

Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1	1	....	1	4	....	3	25—44	....	4
	1	....	—	5—9	....	1	45—65	....	6
	2	....	2	10—14	....	—	65 plus	....	—
	3	....	1	14—24	....	2			

Cause of Accidents

Falls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Cuts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Foreign body in eye	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Trapping oneself	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Swallowing poison	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Hitting oneself with tool	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Cause of Accidents in Age Groups:

Under 1	Swallowing poison	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 2	Falls	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Trapping oneself	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 3	Foreign body in eye	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 4	Fall	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Swallowing poison	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Burns	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 5—9	Fall	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 10—14	Nil	....	....	....	....	....	—
Age 14—24	Fall	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Trapping oneself	....	....	....	....	....	1

Age 25—44	Falls	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
	Cuts	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 45—65	Cuts	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Falls	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Burns	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 45—65	Hitting oneself with tool				....	....	....	1
	Foreign body in eye	....			....	....	....	1
Age 65 plus	Nil	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

Comments

1. If the above rate of notification had been maintained throughout the year the total for 1967 would have been slightly higher than that for 1966. I am convinced that the number of home accidents is not decreasing. Home accidents cause tragedy and misery. Any steps to prevent them are well worth taking.
 2. Although the number notified is smaller the chief cause is again falls. It has been so in the past and will be so in the future. It is very nice to stand on your own two feet. The operative word is stand. Care should always be taken against falling. And we should remember that what is a trivial trip at age 25 can be fatal at age 65 plus.
 3. As you can see from the degree of injury table, nineteen out of twenty accidents caused moderate injury at least. As in previous years home accidents are an important cause of injury.
 4. Swallowing poison; here, you must remember that one man's meat is another man's poison. The two 'poisons' were penicillin capsules and sweets given to a four month old baby.
 5. I remain firmly convinced that home accidents should be made notifiable by statute. I am certain that we could prevent a tremendous amount of ill health and injury.
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ENVOI

This is the last Annual Report I shall write for Blackwell, Bolsover and Clowne. I am leaving to take up another appointment. There is sadness in my leaving because I have been happy here. During my thirteen years as your M.O.H. there have been many changes. We have had our successes and our failures but we have always tried and you cannot really say much fairer than that.

Now, there are a few things I would like to throw out for discussion in this, my last report. As always, I do not expect what I say to be taken as gospel nor even to be agreeable to everyone. All I do is open a subject by giving my views. Then I hope all who read the report will think things through and form their own opinion. To begin :—

1. Dustbinmen.

I do not think there is a less glamorous job on God's Earth than collecting the refuse of your fellow men. Nor do I think there are many more necessary tasks. Recently, France has been torn by strife. Did you see the photos of the refuse piling up in the streets? Did you read of the fears of an epidemic because of this? There could have been, because there is at least one rat for every Parisian. And rats plus plenty of refuse are ideal for infection. Take that technological marvel, New York. That great modern city was brought to her knees by a strike of refuse collectors. You must agree with me that refuse collection is of the first importance.

Because our binmen work well, we have not had the troubles described above. I praised them in an annual report some years ago and I am pleased to do so in my last report. Therefore I was very pleased when Bolsover introduced a proper bonus scheme for their men. The essence is that the harder they work the more they are paid. If some are off sick and the others pull their socks up they are suitable rewarded — as they damn well should be. Similarly they gain if they make up time after public holidays. Everyone is happier now. The men get more money, the bins are emptied quickly **and** a lot more routine work can be done.

I salute Bolsover for being the first of my authorities to do this and I hope it will not be long until the others follow suit. As I said in the beginning there are many more glamourous jobs and there are many requiring much more skill but I repeat there are not many which are more necessary for the wellbeing of the community.

2. Unfit Houses.

In 1965 I forecast that there were many more houses which would need to be dealt with as being unfit. I wish I could forecast the pools with equal success. In 1967 Blackwell decided to take action over some 300 houses and decided there were many more to come. Also, Clowne decided there were about 150 which were unfit. In Bolsover, some 50 odd remain to be dealt with. So, this remains a problem of great magnitude.

A great problem but I refuse to believe it is insoluble. There must be some way by which we can build houses more quickly and more cheaply. There are many things to be proud of in Britain but I do not think we can, as yet be proud of our housing and I think anyone who disagrees either has very low standards or goes around with his eyes shut. I believe everyone should have a decent home to live in. And, having got one, it must be kept in good repair and, just as important, it must be kept up-to-date as far as facilities and amenities are concerned. We have dealt with a terrific number of unfit houses locally and nationally. But, there are many many more remaining. We must not sit back on our laurels. This is still a great problem and, for the sake of each and every family living in an unfit house, we must attack it with the utmost urgency.

3. Not Too Much Piety.

This follows in a logical progression from the above. In 1967 I attended a conference where the M.O.H. of a large county borough dismayed his audience by telling them that many houses in his town had large new T.V. sets but did not have fireguards. The audience were stunned and showed their disapproval. Of course, they and the M.O.H. are right — logically a fireguard (where there are young children especially) should come before a T.V. set. But (and there is always a but) the M.O.H. then enlarged the picture. He said that many of the houses did not have a poison cupboard but he admitted that many of the houses really just did not have room for such a cupboard. Doesn't this alter the picture?

I know the town in question. Undoubtedly it has many very poor houses. In addition it has an unemployment rate way above the national average. Therefore, many of the people must have a pretty drab life. So, maybe there is a reason for the T.V. set after all. In the same situation many of those who disapproved might find themselves clutching at any chance to add some colour and escape to their humdrum existence.

Mr. Quintin Hogg said that politicians must not be po-faced. The same goes for public health. Obviously it would be fine if people always put necessities before luxuries. All I am saying is that we must not be too quick to judge. There is a book called "Public Health is People". We must never forget this and where people are concerned, we must try not to be too priggish and pious.

4. Tolerance.

Some years ago I wrote in my report that prejudice was a

killing disease. I can still remember the jolt I got when I realised that this statement, which was made by an internationally respected psychiatrist, was true. Then, I appeal to everyone to be tolerant and to eschew thinking that all — are —. We are all different regardless of colour or creed and we should never be lumped together in colour or creed. Since then things here got worse in the nation (not in our districts thank God). But, it's all so silly to be prejudiced as I hope to show.

I spent Easter 1968 in Glasgow. This maligned city is in fact very well endowed with large and beautiful parks. One of these is Kelvingrove Park. Easter was blessed with good weather and the Park was full of Glaswegians. Glaswegians of all ages, shapes, colour and sizes. It was like a league of nations. And, there was no racial discrimination or violence. As one would expect there were a lot of football games going on. I saw one lad of 8 or so who was really outstanding. He will play for Scotland some day even though he is a full blooded African. In another field Scots boys were advising 'Garfield' to get stuck in. He did so with a will. He was an Indian playing football (not cricket despite his name) and he was being encouraged by Scots to tackle Scots — no discrimination there. So, really, isn't it silly to discriminate?

I have been praising Glasgow and so far as I know there has been no race trouble in Glasgow. There are many other examples, like the white transport workers giving a party for a Pakistani colleague who had saved up to go home on holiday. Yet this very tolerance only gives mere point to the intolerance shown in Glasgow between Protestant and Catholic. This to my way of thinking really shows the stupidity of intolerance. You have people in Glasgow ridiculing people in parts of England because they are intolerant of religion differences. Isn't the whole thing crazy?

It would be lovely if everybody liked everybody else. If we cannot achieve this at least let us not hate everybody else who is different in some way from ourselves. I must stress that there is no problem in our districts. We do have people of different races and colours. To the best of my belief there is no discrimination nor animosity shown to them. Indeed I am very proud of the way they have been treated both officially and unofficially. If my words help to keep this up I shall be gratified indeed.

Finally, one example of how things ought to be. There was a radio programme called "Listen to this space". It dealt with discrimination and pointedly pricked it with the rapier of satire.

One letter they received was from a Pakistani who lived in Skye. He said he guessed he was integrated because "When they call me a Black B. I call them a White B. And then we go and have a drink together". That is how we must make it be.

5. Bread and Butter Surgery.

When I was an undergraduate I was taught by a surgeon who used the above phrase to describe common surgical procedures like hernia and varicose vein operations (another surgeon called it good honest carpentry). He meant that he got his bread and butter from such operations. But, so too does the patient. These normal common procedures can allow a man or woman to go back to work or to lead a full life again. They are indeed good honest carpentry.

We have now seen the opposite end of the scale. You could describe heart transplantation as caviare surgery. There has been a lot of debate about ethics of heart transplant surgery. I think we should also look at the economic side. I find it hard to believe that it will repay the expense involved or be worthy of the surgical and nursing skill and time it demands. I think you get far more return from bread and butter surgery. And, while there are long waiting lists for common operations, I do not think heart transplants are sound economically.

6. Clean Air Irony.

Some years ago the whole Country was divided into white and black areas for the purpose of the Clean Air Act. Blackwell was white while Bolsover was made a black (many of us would have disputed this difference right at the start). Well, towards the end of 1967 and on the same day White Blackwell decided to make the whole district smokeless (over 20 years or so). While Black Bolsover decided to go no further over smokeless zones. There is irony for you.

But, of course, this is local democracy at work. And if you live in a democracy you must accept majority rule. So, although I am very much in favour of clean air, I cannot help but admire Bolsover councillors for sticking to their guns (and I admire these Bolsover councillors who have consistently voted in favour of clean air). Blackwell have decided to accept the theory of clean air and to put it into practice. Bolsover have always said they accepted the theory but said it was too dear to put into practice. And, there is a lot to be said for their view. In our area, coal is very much cheaper than any smokeless fuel.

Fortunately the above is not the end of the matter. The irony has continued. Bolsover have been slow (from the enthusiast's view) but it begins to look as they have been right. Experiments are now taking place with a fire which may burn **very cheap** coal smokelessly. I hope they are successful. Then Bolsover having accepted the theory, will be able to put it into practice like Blackwell.

I am firmly convinced that atmospheric pollution causes ill health and dulls life. I hope Blackwell, Bolsover and Clowne will be free from it in the foreseeable future, even though I shall not be there to enjoy it.

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA

Area (acres)	....	....	....	....	....	21,922
Population (Census) 1961	....	....	....	....	....	43,800
Population mid-year (Registrar General) 1967	....	....	....	....	....	44,200
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1967)	....	....	....	....	....	14,434
Rateable value (end of 1967)	....	....	....	....	....	£1,043,286
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1967	....	....	....	....	....	£4,105/3/10

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	804	433	371
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	18.2		
Illegitimate Live Births	55	29	26
(Per cent of total live births)	6.8		
Stillbirths	14	5	9
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	17		
Total Live and Stillbirths	818	438	380
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	20	11	9
Infant Mortality Rates :—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	....	....	25
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	54.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	12.4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	9.9

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	....	....	27
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	....	....	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	....	....	Nil

Comments

The total number of births is 34 less than last year. Similarly the birth rate is slightly less. The illegitimate birth rate has again risen and, unfortunately, the stillbirth rate has also increased.

I am sorry to report that the infantile mortality rate has risen slightly from 23.9 to 25. There has been a big increase in the illegitimate death rate but this increase is made to look higher than it is by the small numbers involved. The one bright point is the fall in the neo-natal mortality rate. This year it is 12.4 against the 19.1 of 1966. Because of this fall the peri-natal mortality rate is also less even though the stillbirth rate is higher. Comparing our figures and the national ones, we have :

		England and Wales
	Blackwell	
Infant mortality rate	25
Neo-natal mortality rate	12.4
Peri-natal mortality rate	27

It is distressing to see that our figures are poorer than the national ones but, fortunately there is not as much difference as there has been in past years.

For the fourth year running there has been no maternal death, a fact that should give us all great pleasure.

Ten infants died under the age of four weeks, the causes of death were :—

Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Haemolytic disease of the new born	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Rhesus incompatability	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gastro enteritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tracheo bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

As so often happens, prematurity has been far and away the chief cause of these deaths. It is pleasing to see that we have had ten deaths this year against the sixteen in this age group in 1966.

Ten infants died between the age of four weeks and one year. The causes of death were :—

Tracheo bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Gastro enteritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Acute haemorrhagic purpura	....	....	....	....	1
Congenital heart disease	....	....	....	....	1

Six of these ten deaths have been due to respiratory illness. Nearly every year we find respiratory illness to be the chief cause of death in this age group. Respiratory illness is much more serious in babies than in adults and older children. Obviously, care should be taken when a baby has a respiratory illness.

Having looked at all these figures, the best recommendation one can give is the seeking and accepting of ante-natal care. It is valuable to every woman and it can be obtained through the National Health Services or through the Local Health Authority. Every Local Health Authority and every General Practitioner is only too keen to give Ante-natal care.

DEATHS

Total	Male	Female
453	264	189

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population was 12.4 (corrected) while the national death rate was 11.2 (provisional). Our death rate is 1.1 times the national death rate.

Both the death rate and the total number of deaths are less than last year. In total there have been twenty less deaths. However, to break them down into sexes, there have actually been nine more male deaths and twenty-nine less female deaths.

Causes of Death		Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	....	....	1
Syphilitic disease	....	....	2
Cancer, stomach	....	....	6
Cancer, lungs	....	....	11
Cancer, breast	....	....	—
Cancer, uterus	....	....	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	13	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	....	....	1
Diabetes	....	....	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	....	20	38
Coronary disease, angina	....	....	61
Hypertension with heart disease	....	4	5
Other heart disease	....	....	26
Other circulatory disease	....	....	10
Pneumonia	....	....	15
Bronchitis	....	....	11

Other diseases of respiratory system	...	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	....	4	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	....	3	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	....	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	....	4	—
Congenital malformations	....	2	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	....	10	14
Motor vehicle accidents	....	4	1
All other accidents	....	9	6
Suicide	....	2	3
Homicide and operations of war	....	1	—

Comments

As you probably remember, I always look upon the accidental deaths and suicides as being avoidable. Therefore, I am sorry to see an increase in these deaths this year. There have been five deaths from motor vehicle accidents, fifteen from other accidents, five from suicide and one from homicide. I am sorry to see this increase but I am glad that it is still less than the forty which occurred two years ago.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths from coronary thrombosis in males. There have been nine more male deaths this year and there have been six less female deaths.

The number of deaths from bronchitis is higher than last year. There have been eight more male deaths and four more female. The sex distribution remains very heavily loaded against males in this disease in this district. This year there has been an increase in the number of deaths from lung cancer.

It is pleasing to see that apart from the death from tuberculosis there has been no other death due to infectious disease.

I am sorry to see three deaths from syphilitic diseases after four years clear.

CAUSES OF DEATH 1957-67

Measles	— — — —	1	— — — —
Other infective and para- sitic diseases	— — — —	1	— 1 2 — —
Cancer, stomach	8 13 17 6	7 12 11 12 12 13	9
Cancer, lung	14 11 16 17	13 19 14 9 5 8 12	
Cancer, breast	6 7 6 1	6 6 9 9 5 8 4	
Cancer, uterus	2 4 1 3	3 3 5 4 1 4 1	
Cancer, other sites	40 43 32 53	35 36 31 36 30 35 49	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2 2 2 5	3 — 2 2 2 — 3	
Diabetes	5 — 4 2	2 4 2 5 4 3 6	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	58 57 54 61	57 78 43 65 65 64 70	
Coronary disease, angina	90 87 68 66	77 58 49 58 64 47 50	
Hypertension with heart disease	9 4 5 7	4 10 7 10 4 4 5	
Other heart disease	54 73 56 56	63 73 58 75 65 72 62	
Other circulatory disease	22 15 16 18	24 26 12 18 17 16 15	
Influenza	— 7 1 4	2 8 10 — 2 8 6	
Pneumonia	20 21 21 22	19 23 31 23 14 33 20	
Bronchitis	45 33 33 42	29 20 34 28 33 37 24	
Other respiratory diseases	6 9 11 9	12 7 9 7 4 4 9	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4 5 4 4	4 7 4 2 1 7 5	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6 1 — 2	2 3 4 3 1 3 2	
Nephritis and nephrosis	2 1 4 3	6 4 4 2 6 6 5	
Hyperplasia of prostate	4 6 — 2	4 2 1 5 2 4 3	
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	24 45 34 40	6 1 5 2 7 4 2	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	— — — —	1 1 — — — 1 —	
Congenital malformation	— 5 5 —	3 2 6 3 10 5 5	
Motor vehicle accidents	5 4 16 7	6 1 5 2 7 4 2	
All other accidents	15 10 18 15	14 8 8 6 10 7 7	
Suicide	5 3 6 6	3 2 5 3 7 2 —	
Homicide and operation of war	1 1 1 — — —	1 — — —	

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics

These are provided by the County Council.

Ambulance Service

This is provided by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

1. Analytical. This is provided by the County Council.
2. Bacteriological. This is provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

I thank both for their courtesy and efficiency.

Chest Clinics

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board provide such a clinic in Chesterfield, another is held at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop (Watson Road Clinic) and Mansfield hold one at King's Mill Hospital.

Veneral Disease

Treatment and advice can be obtained at Derby Royal Infirmary, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Worksop Victoria Hospital and Mansfield and District General Hospital.

WATER SUPPLY

1. Work carried out by my Department.

The supply of water is under the supervision of the Central Notts. Water Board, except for 23 properties receiving water from the North East Derbyshire Water Board and the Mid. Derbyshire Water Board, and 10 houses which are without piped water supply. The latter houses rely on well supplies which, while sufficient in quantity, tend to be unreliable in purity, and in some cases it has been necessary to make arrangements with the owner/occupiers for chlorination of these supplies. These wells serve isolated properties and are kept under close supervision by the regular submission of samples for bacteriological examination.

The district supply of water has continued to be sufficient and satisfactory although tending to be a hard water.

Details of samples of water submitted for examination are set out below :—

	<i>Bacteriological Examination</i>	<i>Chemical Analysis</i>
District Supplies (C.N.W.B.)	82 satisfactory	17 satisfactory
Other district supplies	4 satisfactory	
Well and spring supplies....	7 satisfactory 1 unsatisfactory	1 satisfactory

A schedule giving details of the water supplies to dwelling houses is set out below. From this it will be noted that 14,597 houses (over 99%) are provided with a piped supply of district water, and 10 houses rely on wells or springs for their water supply.

2. Report from the Engineer of the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board.

I thank you for your letter of the 20th February asking for information for inclusion in your Annual Report.

In reply to your questions :—

- (a) The water supply of the area and its several parts has been satisfactory (1) in quality and (2) in quantity.
- (b) No contamination has been reported requiring action.
- (c) The fluoride content of the Budby source is nil.
- (d) The water is not likely to have plumbo-solvent action.

Water Analysis

Sample taken from Chesterfield Road North, Pleasley, (Central Notts. Water Board) Date of sample 7th November 1967.

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	....	....	clear, colourless
Colour (Hazen Units)	....	....	less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	....	....	less than 2
pH value	....	....	6.95
			Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	....		455
Free and Saline Ammonia	....	....	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	....	....	0.03
Nitrogen as Nitrites	....	....	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	....	....	5
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	....	....	105
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.			0.16
Temporary	....	....	105
Hard : Permanent	....	....	165
Total	....	....	270
Oxygen in Solution	....	....	—
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	....	....	—
Available Chlorine	....	....	0.02
Metals : Lead	....	....	0
Copper	....	....	0
Zinc	....	....	0
Iron	....	....	0

This sample is similar in composition to earlier samples from this source.

A schedule giving details of the water supplies to dwelling houses is set out below. From this it will be noted that 14,597 houses (over 99%) are provided with a piped supply of district water, and 10 houses rely on wells or springs for their water supply.

Water Supplies

Parish	No. of houses supplied with district water direct to houses	Population (estimated)	No. of houses supplied with district water from stand pipes	Population (estimated)	No. of houses using wells, etc.	Population (estimated)
Pinxton	1,565	4,586	—	—	—	—
South Normanton	2,373	7,024	—	—	—	—
Tibshelf	1,182	3,616	—	—	—	—
Blackwell	1,422	4,105	—	—	—	—
Shirebrook	3,678	11,714	—	—	6	18
Scarccliffe	2,284	6,835	—	—	—	—
Ault Hucknall	501	1,745	—	—	—	—
Glapwell	651	1,703	—	—	—	—
Pleasley	941	2,763	—	—	4	11
	14,597	43,991	—	—	10	29

HOUSING

In 1967, 106 new houses were erected by the Council and 60 by private individuals. These give a total of 166, 190 less than those built in 1966.

The following table shows the distribution throughout the district of new Council and private houses.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ault Hucknall	—	—	—
Blackwell	5	3	8
Glapwell	21	1	22
Pinxton	—	3	3
Pleasley	—	4	4
Scarcliffe	—	13	13
South Normanton	24	24	48
Shirebrook	56	10	66
Tibshelf	—	2	2
	—	—	—
	106	60	166
	—	—	—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND CONVERSIONS

During the year 3 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system, leaving 61 pail closets still in use, a very low percentage of the sanitary conveniences within the area. Every opportunity is still being taken to eliminate this out-dated and unsuitable type of convenience. From the table below it will be seen that the majority of those left are in the parish of Ault Hucknall where progress on the provision of satisfactory sewerage systems has been delayed in the hamlet of Stainsby by disturbance arising from the construction of the M.1. motor road, and the progress in the hamlet of Rowthorne has been lamentably slow due to difficult negotiations with the Chatsworth Estates and the Planning Authority. Every effort will be made to overcome these difficulties in the near future.

Details of the pail closets in use, and the conversions which have taken place are set out below :—

Parish			Pail Closets converted to water closets during 1967	Pail Closets in use on 31/12/67
Ault Hucknall	....	....	1	29
Blackwell	....	....	—	9
Glapwell	....	....	—	2
Pleasley	....	....	—	4
Pinxton	....	....	2	9
Scarcliffe	....	....	—	3
Shirebrook	....	....	—	—
South Normanton	....	....	—	4
Tibshelf	....	....	—	1
			—	—
			3	61
			—	—

CLEANSING STATION

Treatments at South Normanton Cleansing Station are as follows :—

One mental defective had 44 supervised baths.

Verminous Heads — 1 case — 1 Treatment.

Scabies — 1 case — 2 treatments.

REPORT FROM THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

Mr. Williams has kindly supplied the following report. I must thank him for his help and co-operation throughout the year.

Rainfall

The total rainfall over the period was 25.85" compared with an average over the previous ten years of 25.30 inches.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

Pinxton

The scheme prepared for the extensions to the Pinxton Sewage Disposal Works in 1965 is still awaiting Ministry approval.

This scheme which will also take sewage from the Selston area of the Basford R.D.C. will cost an estimated £45,000 and is now long overdue and is causing some difficulty in works operation.

Blackwell

A scheme has now been prepared and submitted to the Ministry for approval in principle for extensions to these Works.

The present Works is now over capacity and planning approvals for housing development area being made conditional on sewerage facilities being made available. It is therefore essential that Ministry approval be obtained as soon as possible in order that general development of the area can proceed.

General

The remaining 11 Sewage Disposal Works are operating in a satisfactory manner although mining subsidence is again expected to affect the Pleasley Works within the next 12 months.

Rowthorne

A small scheme has been prepared to serve the village of Rowthorne and it is hoped that this work may start in the summer of 1968.

SEWERAGE

General

Routine inspections of sewers and manholes have been carried out throughout the sewerage system which is now serving 99% of the rural district population.

Glapwell

The main outfall sewer from Glapwell to Stockley which was badly affected by mining subsidence has been diverted and re-layed on a new route to avoid the National Coal Board tipping areas.

Palterton

Periodic cleansing is still being carried out to the 6" and 9" sewer in Main Street which is affected by mining subsidence and it is hoped to commence a scheme for relaying this sewer in the summer of 1968.

ROADS AND SEWERS FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Pinxton

The roads and sewers contract for the Kirkstead Site was completed at a total cost of £24,000.

South Normanton

The roads and sewers contract for the Leamington Drive Site was completed and adopted by the Derbyshire County Council at a cost of £15,000.

BUILDING AND PLANNING

Plans

The total number of plans submitted and accepted for scrutiny under the Building Regulations and Planning was 574.

Grants

58 Standard Grants were made and 18 Discretionary Grants were made for the improvement of older houses.

Housing Acts

67 House Valuations, mainly of older property were made under the Housing Acts.

Bus Shelters

During the year 4 bus shelters were erected on behalf of the Parish Councils.

Roadside Seats

During the year 5 roadside seats were provided and erected by the Rural District Council.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, DECEMBER 1966 to DECEMBER 1967

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Contract Started	Percentage Progress Dec. 1967	Remarks
Glapwell Lime Tree Avenue (Phase I)	53	21 three bedroom houses 32 two bedroom flats	Oct. 1964	100%	The first phase of the development of the Aluminium bungalow site was completed in July, 1967.
Glapwell Lime Tree Avenue (Phase II)	31	22 two bedroom bungalows 6 one bedroom bungalows 3 three bedroom houses	Feb. 1967	40%	The second phase on the remainder of the land previously used for Aluminium bungalows is almost confined solely to bungalow development.
Newton Main Street	5	5 three bedroom houses	May 1967	100—	The redevelopment of this site which was completed in March, 1967 is a small part of an overall layout for the whole of this area.
Newton Main Street — Bamford Street	6	2 three bedroom houses 4 two bedroom bungalows	Nov. 1967	5%	The redevelopment of this site is again a part of an overall layout for the whole of this area.
Shirebrook Central Area Redevelopment (Market Street)	47	21 three bedroom houses 17 one bedroom flat 8 two bedroom flat 1 S.P. flat	Dec. 1965	100%	Redevelopment of the Central area of Shirebrook was commenced with the scheme which was completed by May, 1967.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, DECEMBER 1966 to DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

Site Location	Number of Dwelling	Type of Accommodation	Contract Started	Percentage Progress Dec. 1967	Remark
Shirebrook (Briar Close)	50	22 one bedroom bungalows 28 two bedroom bungalows	Jan. 1966	100%	The development of this site which was completed in February, 1967 was purely to utilise land which had been the large rear garden to the Aluminium bungalows.
South Normanton Leamington Drive (Phase III)	6	6 two bedroom bungalows	June 1966	100%	Development of this site was somewhat restricted but the building of six bungalows in one block completed development between existing properties and the New Blue Bell (P.H.)
South Normanton Church Street (Phase II)	27	18 three bedroom houses 9 two bedroom flats	Oct. 1966	60%	Redevelopment on the frontage land to Church Street had reached an advanced stage by the end of the year which overall gives a more pleasing appearance.
Shirebrook Pear Tree Drive Estate	280	137 three bedroom houses 75 two bedroom houses 68 two bedroom houses	Feb. 1967	30%	Although no houses has been handed over by the end of the year, this would be readily overcome in the early months of 1968 for a great number were in an advanced stage of completion.

PREPARATION WORK UNDERTAKEN IN 1967 FOR CONTRACTS LET AFTER DECEMBER 1967

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Estimate of Starting Date	Remarks
Blackwell Allotments	70—80 approx.	Undetermined	Undetermined	Problems of finding an alternative suitable allotment site was holding up all progress.
Newton Wire Lane	70 approx.	Undetermined	July—Aug. 1968	The land on Wire Lane which had been unsuitable for a number of years due to mining subsidence is now reported free of this hazard and development can now take place.
Tibshelf Sunny Bank & St. Thomas' Rows	90—100 approx.	Undetermined	October 1968 (approx.)	Redevelopment of these sites will be dependent on finding accommodation for the existing Tenants. Some of these may be willing to move to Newton into the houses to be built on Wire Lane and the remainder we hope can be accommodated in re-lettings in the village.
Shirebrook Clumber Street Station Road	25	1.3 three bedroom house 1.2 two bedroom bungalows	July, 1968	This is part of the Central Area redevelopment Scheme, and at the present time a sketch layout has been submitted to the Planning Authority for their approval.
Pinxton Town Street — Brookhill Ave.	17	1.7 two bedroom bungalows	July, 1968	This land formed part of the Aluminiun Bungalows Scheme which is being redeveloped. Planning Approval has been given to the layout but at the present time it is awaiting the Ministries Approval to go out to Tenders.

MODERNISATION SCHEMES

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Estimate of Starting Date	Remarks
Langwith (Moorfield Lane)	27	Houses	Feb. 1967	These houses had reached an advanced stage of completion by the end of the year. The new layout achieved within the framework of the existing dwelling is very much an improvement on the old.
Tibshelf Spa-Croft	40	Houses	July, 1967	By the end of the year approx. 50% of the houses had been modernised to Semi Parker Morris Standards. The layouts achieved was very much an improvement on the originals.
Pinxton Wharf Road	20	Houses	March, 1968	These houses have already been left to a Contractor and work will commence early in the new year. Here again they will be modernised to Semi Parker Morris Standards.
Blackwell Wilson Avenue Alfreton Road	60	Houses	July, 1968	Modernisation of these properties it is hoped will take place sometime in the Summer of 1968. Although Tenants have to put up with a certain amount of inconvenience during alterations the ultimate result seems worthwhile.

FACTORIES ACT

There are 90 factories registered in the Blackwell Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

(Including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local Authorities	2	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority	65	63	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	23	5	—
Totals	90	70	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number Found	Number Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	—

3.—Outwork

Nature of work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel, making	10	—
Total	10	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

A report will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report about the aspect of Public Health.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No action was taken under this Act.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Diphtheria

For the eighteenth successive year there were no cases of diphtheria in the Blackwell Rural District. During 1967 533 primary immunisations were completed against diphtheria. I am sorry to report that this is 105 less than in 1966. I do urge all parents to consider diphtheria immunisations for their children. By immunisation we can go on having no cases of this serious illness in our district.

Scarlet fever

We had only one case of this illness in 1967.

Poliomyelitis

Once again there was no case of Poliomyelitis notified during the year. Again, I advise all who are eligible to accept vaccination against poliomyelitis. Remember, this is done by mouth and a 'needle' is no longer needed.

Measles

1966 should have been a high year but in fact we only had 202 cases notified to us. As I have said in previous years, it looks more and more as though the number of measles cases are going to average out. We used to have one high year followed by a low one but I am certain that this difference is disappearing.

Whooping cough

For the second year running there has been an increase. This year we have had 13 cases of this nasty illness. Again immunisation is advised. Unfortunately, it is not fool-proof against whooping cough but it usually confers considerable protection.

Food poisoning

I am very pleased to report that no case of food poisoning came to my notice in 1967.

Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars :—

Age Periods in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

I am very pleased to see a big reduction in the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. We have had four new cases this year against the nine of 1966. Similarly, we have only had one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis against the three of 1966.

There has been one death from pulmonary tuberculosis this year and this is the same as in 1964, 65 and 66. However, I am very pleased at the reduction of new cases and I hope this improvement is maintained.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1967.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified At Ages—years										Total Cases notified in each Parish of the District										
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 & upwards	Shirebrook	S Normanton	Tibshelf	Blackwell	Pleasley	A. Hucknall	Scarcroft	Glapwell				
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Non ")	202	5	—	—	—	25	24	28	—	95	2	2	—	1	45	40	—	—	4	3	36
Measles	13	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	7
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	325	5	22	28	25	30	99	2	4	10	51	40	—	4	9	37	9	58	17		

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The Chairman and Members of the District Council.

Madam Chairman, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report of the work of this department. Generally this has followed a similar pattern as recent years and statistics and comments are set out under appropriate headings on the following pages.

Favourable progress has been made in the task of improving housing conditions — many properties have been improved — unfit properties have been demolished or procedures commenced which will ultimately lead to demolition or the closure of these unfit houses. Some of the most unsatisfactory housing conditions still requiring attention are in the centre of Shirebrook, where the number of affected houses is high. Unfortunately intermingled with these houses are a number of shop and business premises, the removal of which are essential to full redevelopment of the area. Compensation costs are likely to be high so that there is much concern as to the eventual out-come of proposals accepted some years ago. Inevitably these considerations are causing delays and as a result the condition of some houses is deteriorating at an alarming rate.

For a long time industrial smoke has been almost eliminated and it is pleasing to report that a phased programme has now been accepted for making Smoke Control Orders to deal with domestic smoke. The first Orders will be submitted in 1968 and it is hoped that no conditions will arise to delay or reverse this policy.

In the field of public cleansing the submission of the Report of the Working Party on Refuse Storage and Collection was a notable event, and it was pleasing to see that many of the recommendations had previously been adopted in this area. The further improvement of this service is continually before the Committee and during the year limited trial uses were made of plastic dustbins and arrangements were agreed to extend this experiment in 1968. There is now a need for additional tipping facilities for the disposal of refuse and negotiations are proceeding with British Railways with a view to using disused railway cuttings for this purpose. Unfortunately these negotiations are painfully slow and one wonders will they ever be concluded.

The recovery of waste paper and other material for sale as salvage continues as an essential part of the cleansing service and there have been improvements at South Normanton by the provision of new premises and at the South Normanton and Shirebrook depots by the provision of new baling machinery.

As in past years I have had the full co-operation and support of staff in handling the many difficulties which inevitably arise — this makes my task much easier and I must place on record my appreciation. The Council is fortunate in that a good proportion of the cleansing staff are long service employees and this contributes substantially to the efficiency of this section.

I also desire to thank colleagues in other departments for their valuable support and help and for the spirit of co-operation within the various sections.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT CLARKSON, F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Meadow Lane,
South Normanton,
Derbys.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

General Sanitation :

Water Supplies	....	....	....	....	....	136
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	815
Drains tested	....	....	....	....	....	140
Stables and piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	52
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	124
Keeping of animals	....	....	....	....	....	14
Sanitary conveniences and ashbins						189
Tents, vans and sheds	....	....	....	....	....	359
Public conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	—
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	16
Factories and outworkers	....	....	....	....	....	54
Refuse collection	....	....	....	....	....	47
Refuse disposal	....	....	....	....	....	31
Disposal of old vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	17
Street cleansing and litter	....	....	....	....	....	7
Salvage	....	....	....	....	....	28
Rats and mice	....	....	....	....	....	1889
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions)						
Act, 1956	....	....	....	....	....	20
Farms	....	....	....	....	....	6
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	5
River pollution prevention	....	....	....	....	....	3
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	....	....	....	....	....	166
Petroleum Acts	....	....	....	....	....	115
Scrap Metal Dealers	....	....	....	....	....	2
Noise Abatement Act	....	....	....	....	....	16
Infectious diseases	....	....	....	....	....	7
Interviews and appointments	....	....	....	....	....	776
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	....	....	834
						—
						5868

Clean Air Act :

Industrial	....	....	....	....	....	16
Colliery spoilbanks	....	....	....	....	....	13
Domestic	....	....	....	....	....	22
Smoke observations	....	....	....	....	....	34
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	40
						—

Housing :

Number of inspections and re-inspections of houses under Public Health Acts ....	....	....	....	772
Number of inspections and re-inspections of houses under Housing Acts ....	....	....	....	1317
Number of visits to houses re. overcrowding ....	....	....	....	14
Number of inspections and re-visits to verminous houses ....	....	....	....	189
Miscellaneous housing enquiries ....	....	....	....	310
Re. dangerous building ....	....	....	....	1
				2603

Meat, Food and Food Premises :

Visits to slaughterhouses ....	....	....	....	2072
Shops and stalls (re. meat) ....	....	....	....	127
Fried Fish Shops ....	....	....	....	26
Street vendors and hawkers' carts ....	....	....	....	61
Market stalls and delivery vehicles ....	....	....	....	405
Other Food premises ....	....	....	....	193
Milk distribution ....	....	....	....	27
Ice cream premises ....	....	....	....	64
Canteens, cafes etc. ....	....	....	....	37
Licensed premises ....	....	....	....	25
				3037
Total ....	....	....	....	11633
				=====

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH

	Served during 1967	Complied with during 1967	Outstanding on 31/12/67
Informal Public Health Act Notices	477	486	274
Statutory Public Health Act Notices	10	10	5
Statutory Housing Act Notices	5	7	12
	492	503	291
	=====	=====	=====

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

Dwelling Houses :

Drainage :

Drainage provided, re-laid or repaired	....	....	....	81
Drains cleansed	....	....	....	171
Gullies provided or repaired	....	....	....	5
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	....	....	....	26
Ventilators repaired	....	....	....	5
Cesspools and septic tanks repaired	....	....	....	1
Septic tank and filter provided	....	....	....	1
Drains connected to sewer	....	....	....	1

Sinks :

 Closet Accommodation :	...	19
Buildings repaired ....	....	19
Closets cleansed ....	....	2
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired ....	....	22
Water closet pedestals renewed or repaired ....	....	20
Water closet service pipes repaired ....	....	31

Miscellaneous :

Dangerous, defective and dilapidated buildings demolished	3
Accumulations removed	16
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	8
Other nuisances abated	9

Statutory Action :

The following action has been taken during the year :—

Public Health Act, 1961 — Section 18

- (a) Drain repaired at Nos. 21 — 29 Eland Road, Langwith at a cost of £26 19s. 9d.
- (b) Drain repaired at Nos. 57 — 61 Sookholme Road, Shirebrook, at a cost of £35 19s. 1d.
- (c) Drain repaired at Nos. 1 — 4 Rock Cottages, Stoney Houghton, at a cost of £13 12s. 3d.
- (d) Drain repaired at Nos. 58 — 66 Victoria Street, South Normanton, at a cost of £10 6s. 6d.

Housing Act, 1957 — Section 9

- (a) Housing repairs at Nos. 22, 36, 38 York Road, Shirebrook, at a cost of £670 7s. 6d.
- (b) Housing repairs at Nos. 61a, 71, 90 Central Drive and Nos. 11, 13 York Road, Shirebrook, at a cost of £757 10s. 3d.

All the above costs are recoverable from the various owners.

HOUSING

Housing repair work and the clearance of unfit properties has proceeded in accordance with the approved Programme, except for the parish of Shirebrook, where some delay in the submission of Clearance Areas has arisen. The fact that almost all the unfit properties are in the centre of the parish presents many problems, particularly as to the re-development of the large areas involved and the purchase, to allow for this, of large business premises. Many houses in this parish are in a very poor condition and the need for replacement is daily becoming more urgent.

In spite of these delays 91 houses have been demolished, 2 houses closed and 95 families re-housed.

Repair work has been carried out in default involving 8 houses and leaving £1,227 17s. 9d. to be recovered from the owner.

A detailed statement is set out below of cases in hand, along with statistics showing progress under the various headings :—

Details of present position in relation to Demolition and Closing Orders and Clearance Areas

Demolition Orders :

No. 86 High Street and adjoining cottage, South Normanton —

No. 86 still occupied by aged person. Order dates back to 1958.

The Cottage, Hilcote Lane, Hilcote — Still occupied by aged owner/occupier. Order dated March, 1960.

Birchwood House, South Normanton — Still occupied. Order dated April, 1960.

No. 40 Albert Street, South Normanton — Still occupied by aged owner/occupier. Order dated June, 1965.

Nos. 28 & 30 King Street, South Normanton — Unoccupied. Appeal against Orders to County Court on 8th December 1966, allowed 'by consent' on completion of an undertaking to repair and improve. Repair and improvement work almost completed.

Nos. 31, 33, 35 Water Lane, South Normanton — Demolished in September, 1967.

4 Cottages, Astwith Common — Orders dated October 1966. All unoccupied and awaiting demolition.

Colliery Rows, Blackwell (90 houses) — Orders dated October, 1966 — 47 families re-housed.

Nos. 164, 166, 168 Town Street, Pinxton — Demolition Orders dated March 1967, one house still occupied.

Nos. 26 & 28 Main Street, Palterton — Re-conditioned — Demolition Orders revoked September, 1967.

Church Farm Cottage, Upper Langwith — Demolition Order made April, 1966. Unoccupied — demolition deferred.

Apsley Cottages (3) Langwith — Demolition Orders — June, 1966. One cottage unoccupied.

No. 32 Main Street, Palterton — Demolition Order — September, 1966 — still occupied.

Closing Orders :

- No. 23 Town Street, Pinxton — Unoccupied from September, 1967.
- Nos. 56 and 58 Main Street, Newton — Still occupied by aged persons. Orders dated December, 1962.
- No. 13 Bright Street, South Normanton — Re-conditioned — Closing Order revoked September, 1967.
- No. 76 High Street, South Normanton — Re-conditioned — Closing Order revoked May, 1967.
- Nos. 40 and 40a Church Street, Pinxton — Orders dated December, 1966 — unoccupied.
- No. 57 West End, Pinxton — Order dated March, 1967 — still occupied.
- Nos. 70 and 72 Newboundmill Lane, Pleasley — Closing Order dated September, 1966 — one house unoccupied.
- No. 4 Back Lane, Glapwell — Closing Order dated October, 1966 — re-housing deferred.
- House rear of West End, Glapwell — Closed and used as farm store.

Clearance Area No. 73

- Berristow Place, South Normanton (19 houses).
Demolition completed March, 1967.

Clearance Area No. 76

- Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 Bamford Street, Newton.
Demolition completed March, 1967.

Clearance Area No. 77

- Nos. 66 and 68 Main Street, Newton.
Demolition completed June, 1967.

Clearance Area No. 78

- Clumber Street, Welbeck Terrace, Portland Road, Station Road, Shirebrook (80 houses).
Demolished except for 10 properties in Station Road.

Clearance Area No. 80

- Nos. 2, 4, 6 Birchwood Lane, and Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 Alfreton Road, South Normanton.
Two houses still occupied.

Clearance Area No. 81

- Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59, 60 Water Lane, South Normanton.
Demolition completed April, 1967.

Clearance Area No. 82

- Nos. 1 — 35 Austin Street, Shirebrook (18 houses).
15 families re-housed.

Clearance Area No. 83

Nos. 33 — 57 Vernon Street and 1 — 29 Merchant Street, Shirebrook (28 houses).

Confirmed by Ministry in March, 1967 — 7 families re-housed.

Clearance Area No. 85

Nos. 1 — 31 Nicholson's Rows, Shirebrook (16 houses).

Represented July, 1967, and confirmed by Ministry on 30th November, 1967.

SUMMARY OF UNFIT HOUSES AND HOUSES INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS :

1. Houses demolished under provisions of Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	....	....	....	....	....	4
2. Houses closed under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1), 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	....	....				2
3. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas — Section 42 Housing Act, 1957.	....	....	....	....	....	87
4. Number of families re-housed from unfit houses to be demolished or closed and houses in Clearance Areas	....					95
5. Number of persons affected by re-housing referred to in previous paragraph (4)	....	....	....	....	....	325

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

1. After Informal Action	....	....	....	....	....	109
2. After formal notices under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957 —						
(a) By owner	....	....	....	....	....	7
(b) By Local Authority	....	....	....	....	....	8
3. After formal notices under Public Health Acts	....	....				4

OVERCROWDING

At the end of the year there were three cases of statutory overcrowding in South Normanton and one in Pinxton, the Pinxton case being covered by a licence to use the house in excess of the permitted number.

Improvement of Houses :

The policy of systematically examining various parts of the district, as outlined in the report to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, following the receipt of Circular 42/62 has continued, and the present position is as follows :

Shirebrook Model Village :

A policy for the repair and improvement of houses owned by the National Coal Board was agreed in 1961 and with the completion of work at Nos. 1 — 47 Central Drive (24 houses) this work has now been completed. A substantial improvement has been achieved affecting 403 houses.

There are still some leasehold properties in Church Drive in need of improvement.

Shirebrook Central Area :

A special survey was made of this area in 1960. Two meetings of owners were held and the Ministry film on House Improvements shown. The results have been very disappointing and it is obvious the owners of the large block of property do not consider improvement worthwhile. In consequence a scheme for the whole area is now proceeding on the basis of demolishing unfit houses and adjoining properties to allow for planned improvement. At present 5 Clearance Areas have been represented and confirmed involving 208 houses, and work is proceeding on a further Clearance Area which will include 289 houses and 8 other buildings — some of the other buildings are substantial properties used for retail trade.

York Road/Central Drive, Shirebrook :

The repair and improvement of these houses has been a slow procedure, chiefly due to the lack of co-operation on the part of one owner. This resulted in statutory action under the provisions of Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, and by the end of the year £1,427 17s. 9d., had been spent in repairing 8 houses and a further tender accepted for the repair of 7 houses.

Hillstown :

The survey of this area a few years ago has resulted in the permanent repair and improvement of many houses and has, without doubt, saved this area from gradual deterioration so that only Clearance Area procedure would have been suitable.

Whilst some statutory notices have been served, most of the work has been secured by informal action. This has been slow and a few cases are still outstanding.

Langwith Colliery Village :

During the year 120 houses in Scott Street, Chapel Street, Main Street and Portland Terrace have been repaired and improved. This completes the scheme agreed with the National Coal Board for the repair and improvement of 368 houses in this area within a period of 3 years.

Various road works and surface drainage are still outstanding, along with the completion of some external painting. This work is proceeding, so that shortly it will be possible to report full completion of the scheme and substantial improvement to all houses and surroundings.

Doe Lea :

A scheme has been agreed with the National Coal Board for the repair and improvement of 227 houses in East Street, Centre Street, West Street and Garden Row, and contracts let. Work commenced during the year and substantial progress has been made.

Initially there was some delay by occupiers refusing to accept improvements.

Pool Close :

The position in this area is unchanged. Of the 26 houses all have been repaired and improved except for No. 56.

Lincoln Street, Tibshelf

Conditions in this area have been under review since 1964 and many meetings and discussions have taken place. It has now been generally accepted that clearance of all the houses is the only satisfactory procedure and at the end of the year negotiations were proceeding — very slowly — with the owners in an endeavour to purchase the property and site to allow the Council to demolish the houses and carry out a re-development of the site.

Park Lane, Pinxton

The policy adopted in 1960 to press for the repair and improvement of 100 houses in this area has been followed and by the end of the year almost all houses had been dealt with and substantial improvements secured. Many of the houses have been purchased by the District Council. A few difficult cases remain, but it is hoped these will be cleared within a reasonable time.

Improvement Grants :

These continue to be dealt with by the Engineer's Department following consultation with the Health Department.

		<i>No. of Grants</i>	<i>No. of Houses affected</i>
Discretionary Grants	....	21	21
Standard Grants	....	56	56
		—	—
		77	77
		==	==

This compared with 418 Grants approved in 1966 affecting 418 houses.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

A statement of premises treated is set out below — this follows a similar pattern to the previous year and there are no special circumstances requiring comment :—

Bed Bugs

No. of houses disinfested—	Council	....	....	....	3
	— Private	....	....	....	5

Cockroaches

No. of houses disinfested—	Council	....	....	....	5
	— Private	....	....	....	8

Ants

No. of houses disinfested—	Council	7
	— Private	4

Clover Mite

No. of houses disinfested—	Council	6
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Crickets

Refuse tips dealt with (3 treatments)	1
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Wasps

No. of houses disinfested—	Private	4
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Slugs and Silver Fish

No. of houses disinfested—	Private	2
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Midges

One Council estate treated	1
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46

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This disinfection work is carried out by the Council's trained staff and mainly consists of using suitable vermicides and spraying under pressure. Vermicides used include Cooper's Multi-Spray and Tip dressing, Gammexane, D.D.T. lindane and dieldrin.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

All animals slaughtered for food are now examined in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regualtions, 1963, and the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966. The latter Regulations became operative from the 30th September, 1966, and for the first time provided the Council with some power to control the hours of slaughtering. After consultation with the trade, hours of slaughter

were agreed and whilst these allow for slaughtering on two evenings to 7.00 p.m. and on Saturdays to 1.00 p.m., they are a substantial improvement. Sunday slaughtering has now been eliminated and the amount of work by Inspectors outside normal hours has been reduced. It is still, however, necessary to maintain a rota system of Inspectors to deal with work outside normal hours and details of this additional work are set out below :—

No. of evenings meat inspection done after normal hours	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73
No. of Saturdays involving meat inspection	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52
No. of Sundays involving meat inspection	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Total no. of hours worked in excess of normal time	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	321

Carcasses passed as fit for human consumption are marked in accordance with Regulations and fees are payable by butchers at the rate per carcase of 2/6d. for beasts, 9d. for pigs and calves and 6d. for sheep*. The income from these fees amounted to £1,407 9s. 1d., compared with £1,535 3s. 5d., for 1966.

* A deduction of 10% is made for large quantities at two wholesale slaughterhouses.

No. of Animals Slaughtered and Examined :

	Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse(A)	1952	320	35	8904	3716	—	14927
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse(B)	2228	78	23	6238	5005	—	13572
Other Private Slaughterhouses (North)	293	14	—	841	931	—	2079
Other Private Slaughterhouses (South)	286	167	—	1708	1044	—	3205
	4759	579	58	16691	10696	—	32783
Comparative figures for 1966	4638	535	39	16469	15523	—	37204

Condemnation of Carcasses and Offal :

The total amount of meat and offal condemned amounted to 16 tons 4 cwts. 72 lbs. and included the whole carcase and offal of 5 beasts, 10 pigs, 19 sheep, and 2 calves and 12 lbs. meat.

There has been no significant change in the incidence of disease in the food animals slaughtered during the year.

The arrangement to stain green all condemned meat and offal still continues, after which it is transferred to a processing plant in an adjoining district for conversion and use as a fertilizer.

	Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned	—	5	2	19	10	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1139	207	1	1316	942	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	23.93	36.61	5.17	8.00	8.90	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	80	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.75	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

A summary of food condemned is set out below :—

Condemnations for Tuberculosis :

Pork Offal 970 lbs.

Condemnation for Cysticercus Bovis :

Beef 24 lbs. Beef Offal 180 lbs.

Condemnations for Diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis :

Beef	....	2924 lbs.	Mutton	....	1391 lbs.
Beef Offal	....	19371 lbs.	Mutton Offal	....	5208 lbs.
Pork	....	2031 lbs.	Veal	....	97 lbs.
Pork Offal	....	4135 lbs.	Veal Offal	....	29 lbs.

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

Details of food condemned as unsound or unfit for human consumption, other than condemnations arising at slaughterhouses is set out below :—

	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Meat at Wholesale premises	1	4	71
Meat in retail shops	—	—	29
Cooked meat and meat products	—	—	61
Canned meats	—	2	94
Other canned foods	—	10	42
Other foods	—	1	54
	2	—	15

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

There are 10 private slaughterhouses licensed, 2 of these being engaged in the wholesale meat trade and slaughtering 87% of the animals dealt with in the district. No premises are licensed for the slaughter of horses.

Except for minor items these slaughterhouses were satisfactorily operated throughout the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of licences issued	42
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959

Details are set out below showing premises registered and

samples submitted for examination. It will be noted that 2 samples were placed in Grades III/IV. These were from the same manufacturer and were due to faulty plant.

Premises Registered :

(a) Manufacture and sale of ice cream	....	....	1
(b) Sale of ice cream	....	....	1
(c) Sale of pre-packed ice cream	....	....	194
			196
			==

Results of Ice Cream Samples

Ice Cream	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total	
Pasteurised	....	13	1	1	2	17
Pasteurised Soft	....	1	—	—	—	1
Pre-packed	....	1	—	—	—	1
Ice lollies	....	1	—	—	—	1
	16	1	1	2	20	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

These Regulations, which have been operative from 1st January, 1964, require that liquid egg shall be pasteurised and satisfy the requirements of the alpha-amylase test. Only three bakers in this area use a small quantity of liquid egg. Two samples were submitted for examination during the year, and reported to be satisfactory.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR PREPARATION OF PRESERVED FOODS, ETC.

There are 26 premises within the district registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation/manufacture of sausages, preserved foods etc.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

There are 452 food premises within the district, a classified schedule of these being set out below :—

Business	Tibshelf	Pinxton	South Normanton	Blackwell	Ault Hucknall	Glapwell	Pleasley	Scarcroft	Shirebrook	Total
Ice Cream Manufacturers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Canteens, Cafes and Restaurants	1	3	4	4	2	1	3	5	7	30
Meals Served	2	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Bakehouses	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Butchers Shops and Making Up Rooms	4	4	7	2	—	—	1	4	11	33
Confectionery, Bread and Cakes	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	3	10	20
Fish Friers	2	4	4	1	2	—	—	2	7	22
Grocers	4	8	10	4	1	1	3	10	21	62
Wet Fish and Greengrocers	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	3	8	18
Mixed Business	11	21	24	12	8	5	10	22	22	135
Licensed Premises	9	10	16	10	3	2	4	14	15	83
Corn Merchants	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Market Stalls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
TOTAL	39	60	77	36	17	9	21	63	111	433

Immediately following the operative date for these Regulations, a special survey was made of all premises. Generally, except for amendments and observance of various parts of the Regulations, the position within the whole of the district has been most satisfactory. When this work was undertaken the office records were not specially designed to indicate the premises affected by various Regulations so that at present it is difficult to give accurate figures as to premises complying with Regulations 16 and 19. Steps are being taken to prepare new office records which in due course will provide any information required regarding the various Regulations.

During the year under review 954 inspections have been made of the various types of premises, 9 Informal Notices were served, and 14 complied with. In no instance has it been necessary to consider legal proceedings.

A summary of the various improvements secured and contraventions dealt with during the year is set out below :—

Insanitary premises closed	....	....	....	....	1
Improvement of :—					
Ventilation	....	....	....	....	3
Hot water supplies	....	....	....	....	4
Equipment	....	....	....	....	2
Drainage	....	....	....	....	1

Waste disposal	....	....	....	....	....	2
Wash basin	....	....	....	....	....	1
Floor—discontinued use of saw dust				....	....	1
Smoking	....	....	....	....	....	1
Greaseproof paper in mouth	....	....	....	....	....	1

THE FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

These and the Amendment Regulations became operative from the 1st January, 1967, and provide for improved control of this class of food trader.

After careful consideration had been given to the interpretation and operation of these Regulations, and after consultation with adjoining authorities to ensure uniform action, circular letters were issued to all known stall holders and traders using mobile vans. These circulars drew attention to the Regulations, included information regarding fittings for mobile vans and booklet summaries of the Regulations. This distribution was followed up by inspections (405 during the year). No prosecutions have been necessary. 26 Informal Notices were served and 23 complied with.

A summary of improvements secured to date is set out below :—

Market Stalls :—

Improved —protection of stalls	....	....	....	6
storage of waste	....	....	....	5
hot water supply	....	....	....	1
Display of name and address	....	....	....	9
Provision of soap etc.	....	....	....	4
Provision of first-aid equipment	....	....	....	7

Mobile Vans :—

Improved —washing facilities	....	....	....	1
food protection ....	....	....	....	1
equipment	....	....	....	1
Provision of first-aid equipment	....	....	....	1
Van withdrawn from use (unusable)	....	....	....	1

A certificate of exemption in respect of Regulations 15, 16 & 18 (a) (b) (c) (d) was granted in respect of a trailer used on Shirebrook market for the sale of peas, hamburgers etc.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year complaints regarding food supplies have been received and dealt with as follows :—

- (a) Foreign matter in Milk Bottle. The County Analyst reported that the material inside the bottle was cement or like material. This undoubtedly arose from misuse by a customer and the dairy washing machine failed to remove it and the bottle was not detected by the "clickers". A warning was given to the Dairy Company.
- (b) Foreign body in wrapped loaf — passed to County Food and Drugs Authority for attention.
- (c) Mould on packed cake — investigated along with County Food and Drugs Dept. This arose from faulty stock rotation and failure of the shop-keeper to fully understand the coding system. This was corrected and the shop-keeper and bakery warned.
- (d) Unfit tripe — as a result of delay in making the complaint it was difficult to decide on the condition of the tripe at the time of sale. After investigation with the retailer, no further action was taken.
- (e) Caterpillar in tin of Tomatoes — this complaint could not be confirmed with sufficient evidence to justify further action.

The Food and Drugs authority for this area is the Derbyshire County Council, and sampling is done under the supervision of the County Analyst, who has very kindly supplied the following details of work carried out within the district :—

"144 samples, including 51 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of Blackwell R.D.C. during the year 1967.

One sample of Milk contained a trace of added water and one was slightly fat deficient. Further samples from the same sources were satisfactory.

The remaining samples were all classed as satisfactory".

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no premises within the district engaged in killing and dressing table poultry, so that it has not been necessary to put into practice the recommendations set out in Circular 22/61, and no complaints have been received regarding poultry retailed within the district.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

The sale of loose raw milk has been prohibited in this area since January, 1955.

There are 56 registered distributors of milk in the area, 27 inspections have been made during the year, and samples examined

as below. Whilst the majority of the milk is pasteurised outside the district, there is one pasteurising plant within the district. This is the Pleasley and Pleasley Hill Co-operative Dairy and it is supervised by the Derbyshire County Council. There are 7 farmers in the area who produce and/or retail raw T.T. milk. A large proportion of this milk is sold in adjoining areas.

A system of sampling milk as a check on distribution and to satisfy the District Council that this important food is receiving adequate supervision has continued — 27 samples being examined as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Methylene Blue Test	5 satisfactory
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Pasteurised Milk

Methylene Blue Test	7 satisfactory
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Phosphatase Test	7 satisfactory
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Sterilised Milk

Turbidity Test	3 satisfactory
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Brucellosis — Circular 17/66

Following the receipt of this Circular arrangements were made for the routine sampling of untreated T.T. milk and these have continued. At the beginning of the year 7 farmers were involved, but by the end of the year this number had been reduced to 4. This reduction was a result of the increased supervision of this supply and the 3 farmers now send all their milk for pasteurisation. Of the 4 remaining farmers retailing T.T. milk one sells the whole of his production in the adjoining district of Warsop. This latter farm has continued to have positive Ring Tests at irregular intervals.

A summary of samples examined is set out below :—

Ring Test	....	....	....	39 negative samples
				10 positive samples
Culture	....	....	....	9 negative samples
G.P. Inoculation	....	....	....	3 negative
				2 positive

It has not been necessary to stop any milk supply and farmers have been most co-operative in isolating suspected animals and finally disposing of them, generally in fat stock markets. The removal and destination of infected animals is not satisfactorily controlled and leaves much to be desired.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The position regarding rat infestations has been somewhat similar to the immediate past years. No serious or heavy infestations, but a substantial number of minor infestations many being traceable to defective drains or sewers, careless disposal of food scraps by building contractors employees and lack of attention to detail in new house construction.

In September 162 sewer manholes were baited direct with Sodium Fluoracetamide, with the assistance of Rentokil Laboratories. This treatment will be followed up in 6 months by a test bait of the 162 manholes plus 10% additional manholes.

No statutory action has been required, but 9 Informal Notices were served and satisfactorily cleared.

Details of properties and infestations are set out below :—

	<i>Type of Property</i>	Non-	
	<i>Properties other than sewers</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. No. of properties in district....	14,590		156
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	452		4
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	331		4
(ii) Mice....	20		—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	152		3
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	43		—
(ii) Mice....	—		—

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of licensed premises	....	....	....	2
Number of inspections ....	....	....	....	2

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Number of premises licensed	....	....	....	....	1
Number of inspections ....	....	....	....	....	2

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 5 site licences in respect of individual caravans and these have caused no difficulty.

Unauthorised camping by gypsy type families continues to cause difficulty, but generally this was not as serious as the previous year. Six sites have been used involving 42 vans all of which have been moved within a reasonable period. It has required some 359 visits by Inspectors and is in general a most unpleasant task. The co-operation received from the Police is appreciated.

Contrary to Ministry policy the Council's instructions to this department are that this type of van should be moved as quickly as possible.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928-36

No. of licensed premises — 47 (including a bulk storage depot with accommodation for 630,033 gallons of petrol and 676,183 gallons of fuel oil)

No. of inspections of premises	115
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The supervision of these premises continues, with the co-operation of the Derbyshire Fire Service, and electrical certificates are obtained before licences are renewed. All tanks which have been in position over 20 years are subject to regular testing. During the year 3 old tanks and 4 new tanks were tested and passed satisfactory.

At one installation a fractured suction pipe resulted in a serious petrol leakage and contaminated the surface water drainage. Heavy funies penetrated offices and stringent precautions were necessary. All drains were flushed, the fracture repaired and all tanks and fittings carefully tested.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

There has been little change during the year and industrial smoke and pollution continues to be controlled, with very little nuisance arising. Timed smoke observations have been made on 34 occasions and 1 contravention of the Regulations noted.

The colliery spoilbanks continue to be regularly examined, and for this purpose 12 inspections were made. The spoilbanks have been well maintained, the only one needing special attention being the old spoilbank at the Langwith Colliery where a serious fire broke out 4 years ago. The position here continues to improve and the nuisance has been kept to a minimum.

Whilst this is not included in the 'Black Areas' it is almost surrounded by areas in this category and consequently the Council has continually reviewed the problem of domestic smoke and its reduction by the establishment of Smoke Control Areas.

Efforts to establish Smoke Control Areas in 1962 were not proceeded with due to difficulties arising in adjoining districts in securing proper and adequate delivery of authorised fuels. With the improvement in fuel supplies and the clarification of the position of the miners in relation to allowances for concessionary coal the position was reconsidered and in due course a Phased Programme for Smoke Control Areas was approved in September, 1967, and submitted for Ministry approval, which was obtained in due course.

This programme covers the whole district and allows for 19 Smoke Control Areas to cover the whole area by 1988. The first area is in Shirebrook, it includes 1020 premises, the estimated cost is £30,600 and it should be submitted towards the end of 1968.

Section 3(2)—Approval of Furnaces :

No applications were approved during the year.

North East Derbyshire Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee :

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution — Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies :

National Society for Clean Air — National Conference and East Midlands Division

The Council continues to be represented at meetings of these bodies and Councillor J. W. Wass has been re-elected a Member of the Divisional Council of the East Midlands Division of the National Society for Clean Air.

Councillor Mrs. E. Redfern has been Chairman of the Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee. These meetings are held quarterly and deal with problems and difficulties arising within the area of the Committee. They are most valuable in keeping in touch with the position in adjoining areas.

Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958 :

Half-hourly observations have been made as follows :—

Year	No. of observations	No. of offences		
		Black Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Dark Smoke
1960	73	13	9	1
1961	146	18	17	3
1962	177	11	4	—
1963	133	8	6	—
1964	70	—	—	—
1965	47	—	—	—
1966	68	2	2	3
1967	34	1	—	—
Total	748	53	38	7

One half-hour observation has been made on diesel traffic, but no offences were recorded.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations have continued to operate, each with a soot deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument.

The monthly averages of these instruments are set out below :—

<i>Deposit Gauge</i>	<i>Lead Peroxide</i>
<i>(Tons per sq. mile)</i>	<i>(Mg. SO₃ per sq. cm. per day)</i>

Hamlet Lane, South Normanton

1958 ....	....	....	10.1	1.7
1959 ....	....	....	9.9	1.44
1960 ....	....	....	9.4	1.72
1961 ....	....	....	9.6	1.63
1962 ....	....	....	11.1	1.59
1963 ....	....	....	11.2	1.55
1964 ....	....	....	11.0	1.51
1965 ....	....	....	11.3	1.54
1966 ....	....	....	11.7	1.42
1967 ....	....	....	10.1	1.35

Langwith Junction

1960 (from June)	12.3	1.4
1961	11.7	1.5
1962	10.6	1.5
1963	13.6	1.56
1964	11.3	1.4
1965 (to October)	12.7	1.2
1966 (from April)	12.4	1.8
1967	10.6	1.99

Glapwell Hill

1958	21.2	1.0
1959	16.1	0.9
1960	14.6	0.9
1961	13.6	1.0
1962	12.3	0.9
1963	13.5	0.9
1964	10.9	0.9
1965	13.1	0.8
1966	11.6	0.9
1967	10.1	0.84

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGES

These record the solid matter deposited in the area around the instrument giving readings in TONS per SQUARE MILE per month.

Month	Deposited matter—Tons per square mile		
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	7.45	8.90	9.97
February	8.73	11.44	8.89
March	9.73	10.18	—
April	10.77	12.87	—
May	15.77	19.91	16.91
June	11.98	9.47	12.75
July	11.57	8.67	10.17
August	10.27	7.24	5.64
September	10.87	13.51	11.34
October	8.76	7.97	8.02
November	7.58	10.21	7.28
December	7.49	6.98	9.76
Monthly Average	10.08	10.61	10.07

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

These are specially coated cylinders which record the amount of sulphur in the atmosphere. The readings represent milligrammes per 100 square centimetres per day. These sulphur readings, due to the position of the instruments, reflect to a large extent the degree of pollution from domestic sources i.e. the open fires of private householders.

Month	SO ₃ —Mgms. per 100 sq. c.m. per day		
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	1.84	3.42	1.33
February	1.54	2.38	1.04
March	1.21	1.73	0.71
April	1.46	2.00	0.86
May	1.03	1.82	0.87
June	0.79	1.12	0.51
July	0.64	0.96	0.44
August	0.73	0.87	0.41
September	1.20	0.53	0.57
October	1.42	2.13	0.77
November	2.22	3.47	1.48
December	2.07	3.40	1.09
Monthly Average	1.35	1.99	0.84

VOLUMETRIC SMOKE FILTER

During the year this instrument has been in operation at Beech House, Stubbin Wood, Langwith Junction, and at 14 Lime Tree Avenue, Glapwell, and the co-operation of Councillors G. Smith and Mrs. E. G. Redfern has been greatly appreciated. The following results were obtained :—

Month	Location	Average concentration Microgrammes/cu.m/day
January	Beech House	230.0
February	Beech House	143.6
April	Lime Tree Avenue	97.5
May	Lime Tree Avenue	83.1
June (part)	Lime Tree Avenue	51.3
July	Lime Tree Avenue	31.2
August	Lime Tree Avenue	37.9

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The total number of premises registered at the end of the year was 157, this allows for the amendment of 3 new registrations and the removal of 7 premises from the register. All these premises have now had an initial survey and during the year 166 re-visits were made, chiefly to check on progress in connection with the compliance of preliminary notices and supervision of work for the remedy of contraventions, but also included a small number of routine re-inspections of registered premises to check on the general compliance of the provisions of the Act and Regulations.

Good progress is being made with the remedy of the various contraventions found and during the year 18 preliminary notices were served and satisfactorily complied with. Only one minor accident was reported.

One Technical Officer is allocated part time for this work, and now that all registered premises have been examined arrangements are in hand to systematically survey the district with a view to dealing with unregistered premises.

The contraventions found and dealt with are set out below :—

Details and Section	No. of contraventions noted	No. of contraventions remedied
Cleanliness (Section 4)	4	8
Overcrowding (Section 5)	1	1
Inadequate heating and temperature (Section 6)	7	4
Insufficient ventilation (Section 7)	2	—
Insufficient lighting (Section 8)	1	—
Insufficient or defective sanitary conveniences (Section 9)	3	3
Insufficient washing facilities (Section 10)	3	5
Insufficient accommodation for clothing (Section 12)	3	3
Insufficient seating (Sections 13 and 14)	3	3
Defective or obstructed floors, passages and staircases (Section 16)	3	2
Dangerous machinery (Sections 17 and 22)	3	5
Provision of first-aid boxes (Sections 24, 25 and 26)	4	4

Details of registrations, inspections and persons employed in registered premises are set out below :—

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Registered during the year	No. of Registered Premises at the end of the year	No. of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	1	20	7
Retail shops....	2	119	18
Wholesale shops and warehouses	—	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public and canteens .	—	17	4
Fuel storage depot	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	157	30

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplaces :

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	248
Retail Shops	521
Wholesale Departments and Warehouses	28
Catering establishments open to the public	117
Canteens	8
Fuel storage depots	—
Males	409
Females	513
	—
	922
	—

SHIREBROOK MARKET

This market, which continues to be held each Friday, is privately owned. For some years a kiosk has been in use to provide stall holders with hot and cold water supplies, sink and wash basins and electric lighting for the various stalls. During the year the kiosk has been completely re-decorated. Bins are provided for the storage of refuse and the market area is cleansed on completion of trading by the District Council, at the cost of the owners. These arrangements have worked satisfactorily.

There are now only 9 stalls retailing food and a large proportion of this is now pre-packed. Only one stall retails fresh meat and one retails wet fish.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Four complaints were received and in each case improvements were secured by informal action. The complaints were of noise from

test blasting, from refrigerators, beat groups and the braying of a donkey.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No action was necessary during the past year.

COMPLAINTS

A total of 789 complaints were received and investigated (360 at the South Normanton Office and 429 at the Shirebrook Office). This compares with 784 dealt with in 1966.

The majority of these complaints were found to be fully justified — a summary is set out below :—

Housing Defects	....	....	....	....	....	85
Drainage Defects	....	....	....	....	....	231
Sanitary Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	39
Dirty and Verminous Premises	....	....	....	....	....	71
Refuse Collection....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	250
Keeping of Animals	....	....	....	....	....	5
Smoke Nuisances....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Noise nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	4
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	18
Other Matters	....	....	....	....	....	44

EDUCATIONAL PUBLICITY :

This work has continued as in previous years with 6 lectures by Inspectors to adult organisations, schools and works kitchen staff. Film strips are used as an aid and the subjects have included Public Health Inspectors duties, Food Hygiene, Air Pollution and Insect Pests. Since the scheme commenced in 1962, 67 lectures have been given.

Some of these lectures are outside office hours and I appreciate the ready co-operation by Messrs. Eite, Singleton and Price.

Visits to the South Normanton Depot by schoolchildren have also been encouraged, and during the year, a party of 28 pupils of Frederick Gent County Secondary School took advantage of this and were enabled to see salvage, cleansing and vehicle repairs activities.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

No. of scrap metal dealers registered	24
---------------------------------------	------	------	------	----

ASHBINS — SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE OF

The scheme for the renewal of defective bins as a rate charge, adopted as from 1st April, 1951, continues to work smoothly. It ensures the renewal of ashbins at the earliest opportunity and saves many needless visits by Inspectors. Details of the bins renewed since the scheme was adopted are set out below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Ashbins Provided</i>				
1951-52	1,061
1952-53	993
1953-54	946
1954-55	1,525
1955-56	1,713
1956-57	1,495
1957-58	1,206
1958-59	1,241
1959-60	818
1960-61	713
1961-62	691
1962-63	702
1963-64	692
1964-65	953
1965-66	1,070
1966-67	1,265
1967-68	1,065

The rate of issue represents a bin life of well over 10 years and is most reasonable in an area where the weight of refuse is well above average. During the last 4 years Sims Universal Longer Life panel bins ($3\frac{1}{4}$ cub. ft.) of galvanised iron have been used and these are slightly better than similar size of bins of B.S.S. The system of keeping a check on all cases of misuse continues and assessed compensation is charged in all cases of neglect or misuse.

At the end of the year discussions were proceeding regarding the possible use of plastic bins and it is probable there will be an experimental use of these in 1968.

LITTER ACT, 1955

There are 186 litter bins in use in various parts of the district including 16 which carry advertisement plates and are provided and maintained by the Company dealing with the advertisements. These bins are cleansed twice weekly and more frequently if the need arises.

No special action has been taken under the provisions of the Act, except, from time to time, to draw attention to the desirability of keeping the streets free from litter.

DISPOSAL OF OLD MOTOR VEHICLES

The difficulties arising from old and abandoned motor vehicles have not been serious in this area, and the arrangements made, following the receipt of circular 8/65, have been adequate to deal with the problem.

The number of derelict cars collected and disposed of by the local authority was 3 and 6 more were disposed of by owners after pressure from the department.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of refuse is dealt with by direct labour in the whole of the rural district.

Cleansing Costs

The figures set out below have been extracted for general information from the Public Cleansing Costs Return, published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Comparison of costs is difficult as the extent of the service provided varies. The figures quoted can only be viewed as a general guide, and indicate a very wide range.

Cost of collection and disposal of house and trade refuse per 1,000 population :—

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
	£	£	£	£
(a) Average for authorities in population range 30,000 — 50,000.	947			Ministry Costs
(b) Highest cost for a Rural District	1,403			not yet available.
(c) Lowest cost for a Rural District	381			
(d) Nearest comparable cost for Blackwell Rural District (these figures also include for cost of cleansing cess- pools and closet pails)	730	757	806	874

These costs exclude administration and office expenses, as

required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government when compiling statistics for the Annual Costing Returns.

Collection

Details of the vehicles in service are set out below :—

6935 NU	—Supplied March, 1964	All these are S. & D. Fore/
851 KRA	—Supplied June, 1959	Aft Tippers of 16 cub. yards
502 FRA	—Supplied January, 1958	and powered by Perkins
*XRA 56	—Supplied April, 1955	diesel engines.
ERB 316C	—Supplied April, 1965	S. & D. '25' Pakamatic with diesel engine.
RRA 690 E	Supplied June, 1967	S. & D. '35' Pakamatic with diesel engine.
†459 YRB	—Supplied November, 1962	S. & D. Cesspool Emptier (1,100 gallons.)

* This vehicle is partly used on refuse collection, special salvage collection and for other miscellaneous work.

† This vehicle is on loan one day per week to the Engineer's Department to assist with sewage sludge removal, and during the year has done 772 cleansings of cesspools and septic tanks. A sum of £653 19s. 0d. has been recovered for work done outside the area of the authority and for other departments.

‡TNU 478 —Supplied April, 1953—S. & D. Freighter converted to open lorry.

‡ This converted vehicle is used for tip work, and transport of fuel and salvage materials.

A weekly service is provided for the cleansing of ashbins and closet pails. Cesspools are cleansed on a quarterly basis and where desirable shop and trade premises receive a separate weekly collection for the removal of salvage. This work, undertaken by the above vehicles, has required journeys totalling 46,236 miles and 5,722 loads of refuse have been dealt with. Unfortunately it is not possible to express the quantity of refuse dealt with in tons. Weighing facilities are not provided, and other weighing machines are not available within reasonable distances. Whilst the nature of the refuse tends to change, as in other parts of the Country, it is still heavier than average as a result of the extensive use of miners concessionary coal and the absence of Smoke Control Areas.

The number of man/hours lost as a result of sickness, accidents and absenteeism without reasonable cause amounted to 9,720 equivalent to 243 weeks. The substantial increase compared with last year was entirely due to the chronic sickness of two workmen

who lost 75 working weeks. As a result of the high rate of hours lost an efficient and regular service can only be maintained by the employment of additional staff.

Dustbins of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cub. ft. capacity are in general use. With the improvements in the design and reduction in the cost of plastic bins the Committee, at the end of the year, was considering the possible use of such bins, and it is probable that the coming year will see some large scale experiments in this field.

No. of premises served

Ashbins	....	....	15,625 (cleansed weekly).
Closet pails	....	....	53 (cleansed weekly).
Cesspools	....	....	140 (cleansed quarterly).
Septic Tanks	....	....	37 (as required).

Disposal

Refuse continues to be disposed of by tipping with the maximum control possible. Fordson Muledozers are used on the tip for trimming and consolidating the refuse and, whilst it is frequently difficult to obtain as much covering material as desired, it is found that these machines in trained hands do an exceptionally good job and that, with the material available, the tips are maintained in quite a good condition.

During the year, refuse has been disposed of as follows :—

1. Sookholme Lane Refuse Tip, Shirebrook — 1,826 loads.
2. Disused Railway Cutting, Rowthorne — 349 loads (total at this site since commencement in September, 1957 — 4,645 loads).
3. Wharf Road, Pinxton — 1,164 loads.
4. Newtonwood — 343 loads.
5. Birchwood Lane (Bateman), South Normanton — 197 loads.
6. Playing Field, Tibshelf — 114 loads (disposal at this site was completed in May, 1967. Since commencement 1,307 loads have been tipped at this site. Work to restore the surface will now proceed).
7. Main Street, Newton — 218 loads (disposal at this site commenced in November, 1967).

Protective Clothing

The arrangements for the supply of protective clothing to workmen have continued on the same basis as for the past few years. This allows for the issue of 2 pairs of overalls per workman per year, for the issue of gloves as required, and for the issue of donkey

jackets every 2-4 years as required. This issue appears to be adequate and there has been no complaint from the workmen.

CLEANSING VEHICLES

Following are details of the work performed by each vehicle, and the comparative running cost of each vehicle :—

Lorry	MILEAGE			LOADS REMOVED			No. of others journey
	Cleansing	Salvage	TOTAL	Refuse	Night Soil	Cesspool contents	
S. & D. Freight (1953) TNU 478	1,233	618	1,851	86	—	—	128
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1955) XRA 56	3,790	786	4,576	450	—	—	135
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1958) 502 FRA	6,349	50	6,399	713	—	—	19
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1959) 851 KRA	5,187	229	5,416	958	—	—	24
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1964) 6935 NU	6,134	36	6,170	797	—	—	4
S. & D. Pakamatic Diesel (1965) ERB 316C	5,041	2,944	7,985	1,058	12	—	377
S. & D. Pakamatic Diesel (1967) RRA 690E	4,211	65	4,276	390	—	—	23
S. & D. Cesspool Emptier Diesel (1962) 459 YRB	9,563	—	9,563	—	58	1,200	—
	41,508	4,728	46,236	4,452	70	1,200	—

Comparative Costs of Operation of Lorries :

Lorry	Repairs, Maintenance			Petrol/Diesel			Cost per mile	
	Tyres	Licences and Insurances		and Bulk Oils		Total		
		Oils & Labour	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
TNU 478 (S. & D.)	55 17 11	123	3 0	113 12 11	292 13 10	3/1.94		
XRA 56 (S. & D.) Diesel	135 9 10	185 15 0	166 1 0	487 5 10	2/1.55			
502 FRA (S. & D.) Diesel	230 13 3	185 15 0	199 14 9	616 3 0	1/11.10			
851 KRA (S. & D.) Diesel	126 15 8	185 15 0	195 12 3	508 2 11	1/10.51			
6935 NU (S. & D.) Diesel	165 5 1	185 15 0	192 3 6	543 3 7	1/9.12			
ERB 316C (S. & D.) Diesel Pakamatic	146 1 7	203 15 0	211 13 1	561 9 8	1/4.87			
RRA 690E (S. & D.) Diesel Pakamatic	19 16 5	223 19 0	193 6 5	437 1 10	2/0.53			
459 YRB (S. & D.) Cesspool Emptier	204 4 10	21 16 0	193 11 0	419 11 10	-/10.53			
	1084	4 7	1315 13 0	1465 14 11	3865 12 6	1/8.06		

MULEDOZERS

Two Fordson Muledozers continue to be used. Both have diesel engines, rear loading equipment, and power operated dozer blades.

Details of the work done by the machines are set out below :—

Refuse Tips	Hours operated	
	712 PRB (Diesel)	44 CNU (Diesel)
Main Street, Newton ....	....	—
Newtonwood ....	....	—
Wharf Road, Pinxton ....	....	—
Bateman, South Normanton ....	....	—
Playing Fields, Tibshelf....	....	—
Sookholme Tip, Shirebrook	844	—
Rowthorne	308	—

The cost of operating these machines, including an allowance for depreciation was :

712 PRB — £585 6s. 10d., or 10/2 per hour.

44 CNU — £399 18s. 0d., or 9/6d. per hour.

SALVAGE

Returns for the recovery and disposal of salvage for the past 5 years are shown below :

1967-68 :	848 tons 18 cwts. 74 lbs.	....	£7,449	8	9
1966-67 :	991 tons 19 cwts. 0 lbs.	....	£8,473	17	8
1965-66 :	1,012 tons 7 cwts. 22 lbs.	....	£8,612	16	2
1964-65 :	954 tons 18 cwts. 86 lbs.	....	£7,672	16	4
1963-64 :	916 tons 18 cwts. 67 lbs.	....	£7,143	10	0

The various materials dealt with are summarised below :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	727	14	28	6,481	14	2
Baled Destructor Scrap	28	14	0	143	10	0
Ferrous Metal	58	18	0	263	19	0
Non-Ferrous Metal	2	5	46	227	6	4
Textiles	28	0	0	303	4	9
Miscellaneous	3	7	0	29	14	6
	848	18	74	7,449	8	9
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

It will be noted that the amount of salvage recovered and disposed of is slightly below the average for recent years. This arises from the general economic position of the country, there being less paper in circulation and the loss of the market for baled destructor scrap — referred to in the 1966 Annual Report. Towards the end of the year there were indications of a slight improvement and the sale of baled destructor scrap, in limited quantities, had again become possible.

During the year a new building (brick) for the storage, sorting and baling of waste paper was completed at South Normanton. This is fitted with a Morris $\frac{1}{4}$ ton Universal Hoist and Travelling Crane, electrically operated, so that manual lifting and stacking of heavy bales of waste paper is eliminated. Provision is made for loading for despatch to the Mills to be done within the building.

Soon after completion of the new building the Caimco baling presses were replaced with Brierley and Kershaw 5 h.p. twin screw balers, and the old presses accepted in part exchange. These new presses make bales weighing 4 cwts. and over, so that the 5/- per ton bonus for this size of bale is now payable.

MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

This section is responsible for the purchase, servicing, repair and maintenance of all Council vehicles. The servicing and repair work continues to be dealt with by Mr. T. Truswell at the South Normanton Depot. He has been responsible for this work since the scheme started in 1952. This continuity of service and the efficiency of the mechanic is very largely responsible for the successful operation of this section.

SUMMARY OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT MAINTAINED WITH NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS DURING 1967/68

<i>Class of Vehicle</i>	<i>No. of Vehicles, etc.</i>	<i>No. of occasions Examined, Serviced, or Repaired</i>
-------------------------	------------------------------	---

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

Refuse Lorries	....	8	111
Cesspool Emptier	....	1	16
Vans	....	2	35
Tractors	....	2	22
Paper and Metal Presses	....	3	3
Other Equipment :			
Bin Trolleys	10		
Trailers	8	20	20
Flymo Mower	1		
Atco Mower	1		

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Lorries	....	....	4	40
Vans	....	....	4	49
Compressor	....	....	1	4
Tractors	....	....	2	20
Other equipment :				
Allen Scythes	2			
Portable Pumps	8			
Cesspool Pumps	2	18		18
Green Road Roller	2			
Sludge Tankers	2			
Rotavator	2			

MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Vans	1	5
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MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Allocation of Costs to Departments and Vehicles 1967/68.

(Other than labour, equipment and other costs which cannot be directly charged to jobs).

Department and Vehicle	Year Purchased	Parts Renewals etc.	Oils etc.	Tyres, Tubes, Tyre Repairs etc.	Batteries	Labour	Total	Mileage	Cost per Mile		Remarks
									1967/68	1966/67	
CLEANSING											
NRA 730 S. & D. Freighter	1949	£ 2 2 2	£ 2 17 2	£ — — —	£ — — —	£ 9 9 7	£ 14 8 11	—	d.	d.	Sold Sept. 1967
RRB 300 S. & D. Freighter	1952	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	4 16 8	4 16 8	—	—	—	Sold Jan. 1968
TNU 478 S. & D. Freighter	1953	9 13 11	2 0 7	15 8 1	— — —	28 15 4	55 17 11	2,727	4.92	1.59	
XRA 56 S. & D. Fore & Aft	1955	42 10 4	8 16 11	44 14 0	— — —	39 8 7	135 9 10	4,663	6.97	9.03	Layrub Coupling & Spring Main Leaf
851 KRA S. & D. Fore & Aft	1959	66 7 2	6 1 2	21 15 5	— — —	32 11 11	126 15 8	5,428	5.61	7.99	Starter Motor & Clutch Plates
502 FRA S. & D. Fore & Aft	1958	109 3 8	7 10 9	23 9 4	— — —	90 9 6	230 13 3	6,561	8.44	9.24	General overhaul
6935 NU S. & D. Fore & Aft	1964	18 10 4	4 7 11	105 14 6	— — —	36 12 4	165 5 1	6,182	6.42	2.31	
ERB 316C S. & D. Pakamatic	1965	19 18 5	2 7 6	93 11 1	— — —	30 4 7	146 1 7	8,165	4.29	3.66	
RRA 690E S. & D. Pakamatic	1967	7 12 1	3 19 10	— — —	— — —	8 4 6	19 16 5	4,401	1.08	—	
459 YRB S. & D. Gully Emptier	1962	161 12 6	4 3 4	— — —	— — —	38 9 0	204 4 10	—	—	—	S/E Ex-hauster, Discharge valve and Clutch Plate
44 CNU Ford Diesel Tractor	1956	14 6 1	2 14 5	17 15 6	— — —	36 19 8	71 15 8	—	—	—	
712 PRB Ford Diesel Tractor	1960	20 10 5	3 10 0	57 9 3	— — —	22 16 7	104 6 3	—	—	—	
Other Equipment	—	3 7 11	— — —	23 16 10	— — —	13 13 7	40 18 4	—	—	—	
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	— — —	50 11 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	50 11 6	—	—	—	
SALVAGE											
Trailers, Presses etc.	—	18 9 0	— — —	12 15 10	— — —	44 16 8	76 1 6	—	—	—	
PUBLIC HEALTH VANS											
534 URR Morris Minor Van	1963	58 1 2	2 6 6	12 6 2	— — —	46 2 2	118 16 0	—	—	—	General overhaul Transferred to W.V.S. Nov. 1967
TRB 308F Morris Minor Van	1967	7 8 10	14 0	14 3	— — —	4 7 6	13 4 7	5,985	0.53	—	
GRA 334C Morris Minor Van	1965	19 17 9	2 5 0	18 18 0	5 1 2	22 16 8	68 18 7	11,595	1.43	1.12	
MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE											
487 DVO Morris Minor Van	1959	7 7 6	8 4	— — —	— — —	11 0 6	18 16 4	3,600	1.25	2.80	
ENGINEERS											
GNU 867C Bedford 8 cwt. Van	1965	37 0 6	19 1	19 3 11	— — —	22 1 2	79 4 8	10,737	1.77	0.66	S/E Gearbox Brake shoes
GNU 868C Bedford 8 cwt. Van	1965	113 4 7	1 14 10	21 18 0	5 3 7	36 4 11	178 5 11	14,146	3.02	1.03	S/E Engine & Gearboxes
CRA 541B Bedford 15/17 cwt. Van	1964	13 2 0	1 12 11	40 5 10	5 1 2	21 15 2	81 17 1	16,313	1.20	0.37	
FRA 749C Bedford 15/17 cwt. Van	1965	15 2 0	2 6 10	31 16 10	— — —	20 0 10	69 6 6	18,834	0.88	0.49	
547 PRR Bedford 35 cwt. Diesel	1962	45 2 0	2 2 0	16 15 2	12 17 3	27 14 3	104 10 8	15,099	1.66	1.99	Two front wings
548 PRR Bedford 35 cwt. Diesel	1962	35 7 9	3 7 10	13 17 7	13 0 8	17 18 9	83 12 7	13,396	1.49	1.49	Front wing
HRB 316C Bedford 3 ton Diesel	1965	23 9 10	1 14 10	15 3 2	— — —	11 15 10	52 3 8	12,540	0.99	1.99	Starter Motor
KAL 585D Bedford 3 ton Diesel	1966	9 3 10	1 9 0	— — —	— — —	8 15 3	19 8 1	11,952	0.39	1.06	
542 AVO Ferguson Diesel Tractor	1958	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	7 1 8	7 1 8	—	—	—	Sold June 1967
MRB 816D Ferguson Diesel Tractor	1966	5 14 3	1 12 0	— — —	— — —	18 11 3	25 17 6	—	—	—	
RRB 520E Ferguson Diesel Tractor	1967	3 16 1	14 0	— — —	— — —	7 12 1	12 2 2	—	—	—	
Broom and Wade Compressor	1957	— — —	1 0 0	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 0 0	—	—	—	
Other equipment	—	70 19 8	1 10 11	21 11 0	— — —	46 8 6	140 10 1	—	—	—	
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	— — —	19 0 0	— — —	— — —	— — —	19 0 0	—	—	—	
GENERAL JOBS	—	14 7	1 3 4	— — —	— — —	102 2 10	104 0 9	—	—	—	
TOTAL FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS	1967/68	—	959 16 4	145 2 6	628 19 9	41 3 10	869 17 10	2645 0 3	—	—	—
COMPARATIVE COST FOR 1966/67	—	788 9 0	196 18 9	816 6 0	49 17 0	829 0 0	2680 10 9	—	—	—	

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